

THE DAILY EMPIRE.

W. H. ROBINSON, Editor.
J. G. FITCH, Associate Editor.
DAYTON, OHIO.

Tuesday, - - December 11, 1866

News by Telegraph and Mail.

An Indianapolis dispatch of yesterday says the change in the weather is fine for packing, and our slaughtering establishments were in full blast yesterday and today. Hogs remain steady at blue grass. Farmers generally refuse this price, and are packing on their own account.

The Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration the propriety of discharging all the female employees in the Treasury Department on account of the trouble and annoyance that members of Congress and others give by their importunities for positions for their female friends.

A fire at Columbia, Pa., on the night of the 9th, which destroyed several business houses and other property, worth from \$100,000 to \$140,000.

The United States Consul at Vera Cruz has reported to the State Department that Maximilian was to leave Orizaba on the 25th for the City of Mexico, and that the United States mission was likely to be regarded in a friendly manner.

It is stated that the President will not release JEFFERSON DAVIS on parole, or in any manner interfere in his case. Mr. DAVIS will remain at Fortress Monroe until arrangements can be made for his trial in the spring.

A Washington special says the absence of Judge CHASE from the Supreme Court prevented the announcement of any decision on the test oath to-day.

It is understood that Congress will adjourn for ten days on the 22d of this month.

The Ways and Means Committee have not taken any action on the Gold Bill yet.

A special to the Memphis Avalanche from Little Rock, Arkansas, says the Senate Committee on Federal Relations reported to-day in favor of rejecting the Constitutional amendment.

A servant girl, indignant at being discharged, shot and killed Mr. Fairbrother, proprietor of a hotel at Terrehaute, Ind., yesterday afternoon.

The clothing-house of Silverheine and Kaufman, in Steubenville, Ohio, was robbed of \$1,500 worth of clothing on Saturday night. A reward of \$300 is offered for the arrest of the thieves and recovery of the goods.

Joe Locke, son of the late distinguished Professor John Locke, died in Cincinnati yesterday morning, in the 39th year of his age. He was well educated, and had been for several years, one of the assistant editors of the Gazette.

Is LACK.—A Chicago dispatch says: A decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois just rendered in the case of a niece of AUGUSTUS GARRETT, who claimed the estate of her uncle under his will, reverses the decision of the lower Court, and gives the estate to the claimant. The property is valued at \$300,000. A handsome young gentleman, at our elbow, whose postal currency is getting quite low, is anxious to know whether the fortune person is a miss or a widow. He says: "D—n the looks!"

A tin box containing \$188,000 in Government bonds, has disappeared from the safe of Mr. McDONALD, Agent of the Royal Insurance Company, Wall street, New York.

JAMES MYNOR, formerly of Cincinnati, was robbed on Peek Slip, New York, early yesterday morning, and thrown into the river. He swam to a vessel, and escaped.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 137 1/2.

The receipts of internal revenue, yesterday, were \$1,082,106.

It is understood that Congress will adjourn for ten days, on the 22d.

General GRANT is to be in St. Louis to-day, to see about his long-delayed lawsuit.

An Alabama Senator.

Hon. JOHN A. WINSTON, the lately elected United States Senator from Alabama—elected over General G. S. HODGES, long a Representative in the House—possesses a political record of considerable note, although he has never been in Congress. He is fifty years of age, and first appeared in political life as a Representative, then, as a State Senator, of which body he was chosen President, in 1847-8. He was elected Governor, as a States Rights Democrat, which he has been all his life. He was on the Pierce Presidential Electoral ticket.

In 1850 Governor WINSTON was on the ticket for the State at large, and lent the force of his intellect and influence to the success of the Presidential candidate of his choice. He was bitterly opposed to secession, but on the secession of his native Alabama he cordially acquiesced and went with his State. He organized the Eighth Alabama Regiment, and went to Virginia as Colonel of that regiment. He was at the siege of Yorktown, under General JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, and participated in the battles on the retreat from Yorktown, and in the seven days' battle around Richmond in 1862. Governor WINSTON was the idol of his troops and was conspicuous for his daring bravery. After a campaign of twelve months in Virginia, Governor WINSTON was, in consequence of ill health, compelled to resign in the army. On the cessation of hostilities he honestly and sincerely accepted the arbitration of the sword, and has ever since given his unqualified allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. He was a member of the State Convention in 1865 to restore his State to the Union.

We await, with some curiosity, his appearance at Washington and the treatment that he will receive from the Radical Senate, when he hands in his credentials.

"The Wards of the Nation."

This is the new title given by the Radicals to the freedmen of the South, and Congress is called upon to see that they are properly protected and cared for. They are to be fed, and clothed, and allowed to remain in idleness, as the "wards" of the nation, while the white laboring men of the North are oppressed by taxation of the most galling and exhaustive character. More than this, ten States of the Union are to be denied representation until the "wards" are raised to the full measure of citizens and given the free ballot. This kind of a national guardianship will hardly meet the approval of the white men of the North, when they come to see the effects of it upon their interests.

Poor Guessing.

As the Baltimore Gazette says of the regular Treasury Report of Secretary McCULLOUGH, it has one great merit, it is candid. He tells us frankly what he foretold and how utterly he was mistaken. He tells us openly what he anticipated and how completely he was disappointed. For the nine months, ending June 30, 1866, he confesses that the receipts of the Treasury were \$283,003,365.44 more than was estimated, while the expenditures of the Government were \$200,529,235.30 less. In other words, there was a difference in his budget. In nine months, in favor of the Government of \$200,433,140.74. A trifling sum considerably larger than the total yearly revenues of the Empire of Russia, about twice as great as the ordinary revenues of the Kingdom of Prussia, which has recently proved itself to be the most powerful of European nations, and rather more than four times as large as the total yearly revenues of the United States prior to 1860.

The National Debt.

"The National Debt, gentlemen! Yes, the National Debt must be paid!"—once exclaimed Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, on a memorable convivial occasion—"how much is it, I'll pay it myself!" pulling out a very collapsed and "slightly strangled" pocket-book.

The National Debt, then, was in the region of ninety millions, we believe, and the American people were very much distressed at the magnitude of its proportions; the anxiety was great, how could it be paid and general ruin be possibly avoided?

Mr. WENDELL is dead now, and his compatriots have mainly passed away. He was then facetious over a debt of ninety millions; he might be so now, over a debt of two thousand six hundred millions; but it is questionable whether he would join the paper inflation combination which is made up to urge upon Congress the increase of its bubble one hundred millions more, and to inaugurate such a system of redemption of the whole as will involve one hundred and twenty-five years in wiping it all out.

John H. Surratt—More About the Capture of Surratt.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Boston Post.

The continually paraded allegation of Mr. Boutwell, that the Government authorities have been supine in the matter of apprehending John H. Surratt, calls out a semi-official statement from the Ministers of War and State. The truth of the matter is, that the arrest of Surratt, as recently telegraphed, is due solely to the efforts and actual pursuit of the detectives of the War Department. This detective system of the War Department had reached its highest perfection prior to the close of the rebellion, and it seems to have been a power with which Stanton was loath to part. At all events, nearly the whole force, consisting of upwards of two hundred men, under pay no more delay than necessary, have been retained in the service of the Department during the past year, only being required to keep thoroughly posted upon the antecedents of any individual who made their advent into the Capital without any apparent call. The same surveillance was also directed to Government clerks and army men of every degree, particular attention being given to the attacks of the Paymaster's Department. Meanwhile the real endeavor of the organization has been to secure the person of John H. Surratt, and through the cooperation of the State Department, his whereabouts was first made known to the Government early in October last, when it was discovered at almost beyond doubt that Surratt was serving in the Papal Zouaves in Rome. With some delay, then, transpired, in getting instructions from Washington to enlarge and positive authority to effect the capture, the first apprehension of Surratt occurred under the auspices of our own detectives about three weeks ago. His subsequent escape into Italy, with whom we have but a modified extradition treaty, made his re-capture doubtful until he sealed his own doom by continuing his flight into Egypt, with which Government we have a full treaty of extradition. I am authorized to say that the Government has been cognizant of every step of this character since the last of the conspirators, and that its own detectives of the War Department have conducted it to the successful end. Admiral Goldsmith has been telegraphed to bring the captured and his captives to this country without delay, so that Mr. Boutwell's indictment of the Government in the matter of the capture of John H. Surratt.

National Cemeteries at Arlington.

One of the staff of the National Intelligence, who has recently visited the national cemeteries at Arlington, writes the following:

The gathering up of the remains of the soldiers from every field seems to be prosecuted by Col. Moore with a tender and useful spirit becoming the work upon his hands. No distinction is made in the care bestowed upon the bones of the dead. Those who fell on the one side and on the other in the fraternal strife are transferred with the same tenderness and care to the common resting place, and it is an impressive fact that the men who are buried are marked with the wooden headboard, and the utmost care used to make known the names to their friends, without regard to the cause in which they perished. This is the spirit which is to reconstruct the country, and make us again a united and prosperous people.

The rebel list is made up with the same care as the Union list, or "roll of honor." The names of the prisoners of war taken at Fort Donelson, and who died at Camp Douglas, \$325 in number, have recently been received, and the clerks are placing them upon the records. Lists of this kind are obtained in every possible direction, embracing those dying in camps and those buried on the battle-field, as well as those dying in hospitals. Lists are made up from them for each individual State and forwarded to the State authorities for information. The communications which these lists call forth from friends are treated with the same kindness as those from the north.

The whole number of interments thus far in this department, including the District of Columbia, Virginia and Georgia, is in round numbers 100,000 bodies, of which 44,000 are identified, and 56,000 unknown.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Shocking Accident—A Bridgegroom Killed While on His Wedding Tour—His Bride Fatally Injured.

A short time since Mr. Wm. B. Rugg, a young man thirty years of age, came to this city from New Hampshire, with the intention of settling down as a farmer in the interior of the State. On Thursday last, the 29th inst., he was married to an estimable young lady living near this city. Having purchased a span of fine horses, the couple started on Saturday last for Oskosh on a wedding tour, intending at the same time to select their future home. Full of bright anticipations of the future, the young couple chatted and laughed as they sped over the road, never fearing danger of any sort. When about fifteen miles from this city, however, the horses took fright and ran furiously down the road, throwing both Mr. Rugg and his bride from the carriage, almost instantly killing Mr. Rugg, and fatally injuring his bride.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1867.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF OHIO:

A State Convention of the Democracy of Ohio will be held at Columbus, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January next, to nominate candidates for the following offices, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it:

Governor;
Lieutenant Governor;
Auditor of State;
Treasurer of State;
Supreme Judge;
Attorney General;
Member of the Public Works.

The ratio of representation will be as follows: One delegate for each county; an additional delegate for every 500 votes cast for Thomas M. Key for Supreme Judge at the last election; and an additional delegate for every fraction of 250 or more votes cast.

[This ratio gives to the counties collectively 615 Delegates, in Montgomery county, twelve.]
It is respectfully suggested that, as far as it may be practical and convenient, the delegates be chosen on Saturday, the 29th day of December.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to urge upon the Democracy an immediate organization, and especially township and ward organization. Now is the time to spread useful information among the people; but this can not be done without a thorough and efficient organization. That our principles will ultimately triumph we do not doubt—for to do that would be to doubt the possibility of free government—but we can not achieve success, and avert despotism, without labor; and we can not begin our labors too soon or prosecute them too earnestly and steadfastly.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, CH.

C. J. REAM, Secretary.

November 20, 1866.

How to Save Time.

Why cannot the Radicals, in order to save time, go to work and make a new Constitution—the old one, which GEORGE WASHINGTON approved, being no longer in fashion? Those "amendments" consume time, and provoke much unprofitable talk, which might be all saved, if all the thing was done, not by piecemeal, in a jump. Let the Jacobins put all they want in that new Constitution—and then we shall know what will satisfy them. Things can be so fixed as to put it in the power of New England to govern the rest of the country in perpetuity, and secure to the monopolists of Massachusetts, the Imberboms of Maine, and the coal and ironmongers of Pennsylvania, their big bonnies for all time to come.

As for the rest of the country—the Southern States and the Northern Democrats—the only rights that ought to be conferred upon them are, negro suffrage for the case, and the "right" to pay taxes for the other.

A National Slight.

The St. Louis Times notices, with proper reproach, a great national slight.

"The King of Aquin, Africa," a man and a brother, though a king died lately—probably from the indigestibility of cold indolence—yet we have seen no notice taken of the circumstance by Congress. We have known Congress to adjourn for very many less things than this, why should it not pay appropriate honors to the late king's memory? He was black, he was a Radical—in the missionary and fat pickaninny line, and a King.

SUMMER, since his marriage with the rich and gay widow, in Boston, seems to have grown indifferent in the cause of his favorite brother, the African. Possibly a certain lecture may have suggested to him that charity should begin at home.

A Congressional Joke.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

Schenck's bill to repeal the bill of the last session of Congress (increasing the pay of members) was referred. An announcement to make members rebel at the increased compensation already received created loud laughter.

SCHENCK always did possess a vein of facetiousness. We venture to say that when he resolves to stand, he'll be laughed out of the nation.

Let a lot of Radical fools, a few nights since, have been the Constitution of the United States in the streets of Joliet, Ill., avoid a noisy applause. They believed with GARISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and other main Radical leaders, that it was a "contract with hell."

New Advertisements.

\$150 REWARD!

Q. R. Store, in New Paris, Ohio, was entered on Friday night, December 7, and the following goods were stolen, and are now taken:
Three pieces black French Cloth;
One piece dark blue Cloth;
One piece light blue Cloth;
One piece dark brown;
One piece heavy G-1 Dorskin Cassimere.

Fifty dollars reward will be paid for the return of the goods, or one hundred and fifty dollars for the goods and thief.
BRAM & JAY,
New Paris, Ohio.

S. & E. STERNBERGER.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

NO. 295 THIRD STREET.

NEXT DOOR TO POSTOFFICE

ALL shades of the best

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

CHINCHILLA BEAVER I

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

Under-clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

at the best quality—just received.

Ready made to order, to the latest and most fashionable styles, at prices as reasonable as any establishment in the city.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

D. TOIT & RICKMAN have dissolved their partnership, and each will continue in the business as heretofore, and will be continued by Eugene Dutoit, who will continue a B account of the business, and against the firm. D. TOIT & RICKMAN.
December 7, 1866.

H. KLINE.



FINE JEWELRY STORE!

NO. 330 THIRD STREET.

All Goods Warranted as Represented.

Special Notices.

A Cough, A Cold, or A Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, A Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption, IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence on the parts, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.

Troches are used with always good success.

STONES AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in the localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the "Troches" imitations that may be offered.

Sold every-where in the United States, and Foreign Countries, at 25 cents per box.

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalox's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalox's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalox's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalox's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and fragrant perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower of the night which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALOX & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALOX'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

(J. H. B. Fawcett & Co.)

Mrs. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, Presents to the Attention of Mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP!

For Children Teething.

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, and allaying ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your child, and

Relief and Health to Your Infants.

We have just up and sold this article for over 30 years, and CAN SAY IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH, of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its medical effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in this manner "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after 30 years' experience; and PHALOX'S OVERSEER FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and inflammation, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

For selling will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PICKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Druggists throughout the world.

PRICE ONLY 35 CTS. PER BOTTLE.

Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia

Is the most popular HAIR RESTORATIVE of the day. It is healthy, more richly perfumed, and is warranted to restore gray hair to its natural color, stop the coming out, remove dandruff from the scalp, and prevent baldness. Read the following home testimony:

CERTIFICATE.

The following is to certify that I have used RING'S VEGETABLE AMBROSIA for the past six months, and I have found in it all that I claimed for it to perform. My head has been nearly bald for several years. It has been in my hair six years, and—last—by adhering to the directions in the use of the AMBROSIA, I am proud to say that I have a fine growth of hair, and I am as healthy as ever. I know it to be superior to all other restoratives. What I know, I know from experience. In preference to the Ambrosia, I would recommend it to all as being the best article I have used. W. M. HILLARD.

Dayton, Ohio, August 31, 1866.

F. M. FARMER & CO., Props., Baltimore, N. B.

For sale by all Druggists in Dayton, and every-where.

Dr. W. W. STEWART.

Wholesale Agent, Dayton, O.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Dr. E. CONE may be consulted as follows:

In DAYTON at the Phillips House, on Fridays, Sept. 14, Oct. 19, Nov. 20, Dec. 20; Feb. 17, March 8, April 12, May 12, June 12; Feb. 21, March 22, April 15, May 16, June 16; Feb. 24, March 25, April 18, May 19, June 19; Feb. 27, March 28, April 21, May 22, June 22; Feb. 30, March 31, April 24, May 25, June 25; Feb. 3, March 4, April 27, May 28, June 28; Feb. 6, March 7, April 30, May 31, June 30; Feb. 9, March 10, April 3, May 4, June 4; Feb. 12, March 13, April 6, May 7, June 7; Feb. 15, March 16, April 9, May 10, June 10; Feb. 18, March 19, April 12, May 13, June 13; Feb. 21, March 22, April 15, May 16, June 16; Feb. 24, March 25, April 18, May 19, June 19; Feb. 27, March 28, April 21, May 22, June 22; Feb. 30, March 31, April 24, May 25, June 25; Feb. 3, March 4, April 27, May 28, June 28; Feb. 6, March 7, April 30, May 31, June 30; Feb. 9, March 10, April 3, May 4, June 4; Feb. 12, March 13, April 6, May 7, June 7; Feb. 15, March 16, April 9, May 10, June 10; Feb. 18, March 19, April 12, May 13, June 13; Feb. 21, March 22, April 15, May 16, June 16; Feb. 24, March 25, April 18, May 19, June 19; Feb. 27, March 28, April 21, May 22, June 22; Feb. 30, March 31, April 24, May 25, June 25; Feb. 3, March 4, April 27, May 28, June 28; Feb. 6, March 7, April 30, May 31, June 30; Feb. 9, March 10, April 3, May 4, June 4; Feb. 12, March 13, April 6, May 7, June 7; Feb. 15, March 16, April 9, May 10, June 10; Feb. 18, March 19, April 12, May 13, June 13; Feb. 21, March 22, April 15, May 16, June 16; Feb. 24, March 25, April 18, May 19, June 19; Feb. 27, March 28, April 21, May 22, June 22; Feb. 30, March 31, April 24, May 25, June 25; Feb. 3, March 4, April 27, May 28, June 28; Feb. 6, March 7, April 30, May 31, June 30; Feb. 9, March 10, April 3, May 4, June 4; Feb. 12, March 13, April 6, May 7, June 7; Feb. 15, March 16, April 9, May 10, June 10; Feb. 18, March 19, April 12, May 13, June 13; Feb. 21, March 22, April 15, May 16, June 16; Feb. 24, March 25, April 18, May 19, June 19; Feb. 27, March 28, April 21, May 22, June 22; Feb. 30, March 31, April 24, May 25, June 25; Feb. 3, March 4, April 27, May 28, June 28; Feb. 6, March 7, April 30, May 31, June 30; Feb. 9, March 10, April 3, May 4, June 4; Feb. 12, March 13, April 6, May 7, June 7; Feb. 15, March 16, April 9, May 10, June 10; Feb. 18, March 19, April 12, May 13, June 13; Feb. 21, March 22, April 15, May 16, June 16; Feb. 24, March 25, April 18, May 19, June 19; Feb. 27, March 28, April 21, May 22, June 22; Feb. 30, March 31, April 24, May 25, June 25; Feb. 3, March 4, April 27, May 28, June 28; Feb. 6, March 7, April 30, May 31, June 30; Feb. 9, March 10, April 3, May 4, June 4; Feb. 12, March 13, April 6, May 7, June 7; Feb. 15, March 16, April 9, May 10, June 10; Feb. 18, March 19, April 12, May 13, June 13; Feb. 21, March 22, April 15, May 16, June 16; Feb. 24, March 25, April 18, May 19, June 19; Feb. 27, March 28, April 21, May 22, June 22; Feb. 30, March 31, April 24, May 25, June 25; Feb. 3, March 4, April 27, May 28, June 28; Feb. 6, March 7, April 30, May 31, June 30; Feb. 9, March 10, April 3, May 4, June 4; Feb. 12, March 13, April 6, May 7, June 7; Feb. 15, March 16, April 9, May 10, June 10; Feb. 18, March 19, April 12, May 13, June 13; Feb. 21, March 22, April 15, May 16, June 16; Feb. 24, March 25, April 18, May 19, June 19; Feb. 27, March 28, April 21, May 22, June 22; Feb. 30, March 31, April 24, May 25, June 25; Feb. 3, March 4, April 27, May 28, June 28; Feb. 6, March 7, April 30, May 31, June 30; Feb. 9, March 10, April 3, May 4, June 4; Feb. 12, March 13, April 6, May 7, June 7; Feb. 15, March 16, April 9, May 10, June 10; Feb. 18, March 19, April 12, May 13, June 13; Feb. 21, March 22, April 15, May 16, June 16; Feb. 24, March 25, April 18, May 19, June 19; Feb. 27, March 28, April 21, May 22, June 22; Feb. 30, March 31, April